SMELTINGCO

EMPLOYEE MAGAZINE

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SMELTINGCO

EMPLOYEE MAGAZINE

Published monthly by the Industrial Relations Department for men and women of United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company and United States Fuel Company in Utah.

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'Taint Funny, McGee

The mushroom growth of government bureaus, once started, has become a stock source of humor ever since the days of the WPA back in the 1930's, and probably even before that. Some wag not long ago announced the discovery of "Parkinson's Law," which says that "governmental agencies must expand because so many are busily engaged in making work for those to be hired to make work for more."

In New York, the Citizens Budget Commission estimated recently that if public jobholders go on increasing at the present rate, every urban worker in the nation will be employed by some governmental agency by the year 2069 — with New York City arriving at that point by 2067.

The commission was not trying to be humorous. In fact, there really is nothing funny about the growing burden of bigger government and bigger taxes to support it.

THIS MONTH'S COVER

Sam Pedro, Wedge Furnace Headman at the Midvale Smelter, reminds his two attractive young daughters, Delores, 17, and Louise, almost 16, to remember his safety training and to observe the traffic laws as contained in the Salt Lake City Traffic Code as they go for a ride in the family car. See article on safety training, "Teach Them Young," page 4.

EMPLOYEES HEED CALL OF THE UNITED FUND

60% Have Pledged Support to Date

As facts and figures for the third annual United Fund campaign for funds are tabulated, it is evident that a large percentage of U. S. Smelting people have once again done their fair share to support the thirty health, welfare and recreation agencies making up the United Fund. Figures for the 1958 campaign for funds show a total of $9,157.50 contributed by employees at the U. S. and Lark Mine, the Midvale Plant and Salt Lake Office. A few pledge cards have not yet been returned. (See the tally below.) While this amount is less than that raised during last year's campaign, it is a creditable showing as the number of men on the payroll is somewhat smaller this year.

The drive for funds was organized and conducted by chapter committees named early in the campaign at the mine, smelter and Salt Lake office. These committee members are quick to point out that the fine showing made was due primarily to the generous attitude of those employees who displayed their willingness to support the activities of the United Fund. Nevertheless, the chapter committees and the solicitors deserve a "pat on the back" for accepting their assignments and following them through to completion. These persons devoted considerable time and effort, not only in becoming better informed on the aims and purposes of the United Fund, but also in setting up the chapter organization and making the solicitation among their fellow employees.

At the mine and smelter, representatives of the Company and representatives of the local unions worked together in conducting the campaign. Union officers and stewards served diligently on the committees and acted as solicitors in contacting their members.

The assistance given by the Company in the way of personnel and facilities, and in making arrangements for payroll deductions helped considerably in making the campaign a success. At the mine, the leasers also contributed generously to the campaign.

Every employee who pledged a share of his earnings in supporting the activities of the United Fund can well enjoy the warm feeling that comes through lending a helping hand to persons less fortunate than himself. There is no substitute for the satisfaction which comes from hearing and answering the cries of the blind, the crippled, the helpless child, and in promoting activities that benefit our youth.

UNITED FUND TALLY

	Amount Subscribed	No. of Subscribers	Per cent of Employees Participating
U. S. and Lark Mine	$3,938.00	341	55%
Midvale Plant	2,938.00	225	56%
Salt Lake Office	2,281.50	91	100%
Total	$9,157.50	667	60%

George and Vickie Paul, together with their four boys, David, Michael, Vaughn and little Danny, enjoy the pleasures of boating. Each member of the family has his own life jacket, and is taught to observe safe rules of conduct while on the water.

TEACH THEM YOUNG

Ask any father or mother to name his or her most cherished possession and the answer will be quickly "my children." To parents, the greatest concern is the health and welfare of their youngsters. This is only natural and as it should be.

Shortly after a baby is born, the parents immediately take all necessary precautions in the form of innoculations, vaccinations and vitamin supplements to keep that child well and strong. Then as Junior grows, the parents' concern grows also as they fret about him contracting polio, pneumonia, rheumatic fever, influenza or any of the other dreaded childhood diseases.

A paradox, however, is the fact that many parents fail to realize that the most common danger to the well-being of their children is not illness or disease, but an accident. Every mother and father realizes that Junior rides in the family car, has access to matches, uses the stairs, crosses the street on his way to and from school, goes swimming with his friends, or rides the bike they bought him for his birthday. But the thing many parents fail to take into account is that Junior may not be educated in safety procedures regarding these everyday activities. It's an established fact, based on figures compiled by the National Safety Council, that accidents kill more children every year than do the seven most common and dreaded childhood diseases. Not only that, accidents also cripple 3 or 4 times as many children as they kill. Between 40,000 to 50,000 children in this country are permanently crippled by accidents each year.

In further analyzing these accidental fatalities, the National Safety Council has determined that the most common fatal accident to children between 1 and 14 is death by motor vehicles. The second leading cause is fires and burns. Other major accident fatalities of children are drownings, falls, firearms, poisons, railroads, and poison gases, in that order.

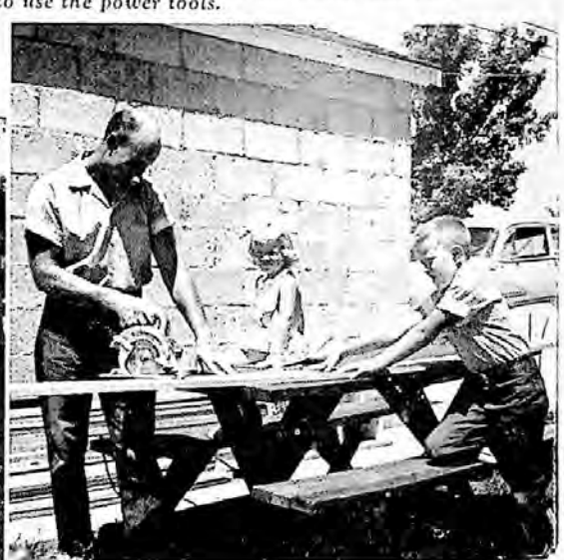
Recent advances in diagnosis and treatment of the most grave infections by medical findings have greatly decreased the fatality disease rate of children. Doctors can now immunize our children against tetanus, diphtheria, small pox, polio and other formerly fatal diseases. But while Doctors are equipped to treat infections, they stand powerless to prevent accidents.

Accident prevention is up to parents primarily. But when you tell that to some parents, you get a look of distress and they exclaim, "I can't think of everything!" Of course, they can't. Nor do they have to. It's almost sure that Junior won't get hit by a runaway ostrich or get clipped by an airplane. But parents must be on the lookout for the most common accident causers, such as automobiles, falls, burns, poisons and water.

When our children are infants they are entirely dependent upon us to protect them from accident. By the time they are 5 or 6 and ready to start to school, parents must rely on what they've been able to teach their youngsters during those formative years. The critical years from the standpoint of safety are between one and five. It's during those years that parents must be constantly on guard, not only protecting their children from accidents, but equally important, teaching them to protect themselves.

Left: "A rifle is not a toy," explains Allen Cox, King Mine cutting machine operator, to his sons, Paul and James. Tips Allen gives the boys are: "Always be sure of the target and never point a gun at anyone." Right: Toys left on the floor can cause serious falls. Elise Brown, stenographer in the Ore Purchasing Department, cautions her youngsters, Shawna and Brad, to put their toys away when they finish playing.

Left: Every year several thousand youngsters are injured because they fail to practice safe bicycle riding habits. Here, James Anderson, mechanic at King Mine, gives his sons, Jimmy and Danny, some safety tips. Right: Although Dixie Lee and Danny enjoy watching their Dad, Harold Elmer, as he operates his power saw, they have been taught that only "Daddy" is to use the power tools.



TEACH THEM YOUNG

Dr. Harry F. Dietrich, in a pamphlet on children's safety published by the Nationwide Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio, set down some interesting thoughts to guide parents in the safety training of their offspring. His ideas, boiled down by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for their publication *Tracks*, include three main points:

1. Forethought. Keep anticipating what your child will think of or be able to do next. It's a rugged game, but one every successful parent must learn to play well. It's your wit against your child's curiosity.

2. Time. You need enough time to put into practice the protection and education your forethought dictates. There isn't any more time, so borrow it from time fruitlessly wasted on unimportant things. Don't for example, waste time worrying about whether your child is eating enough or walking straight enough or responding to toilet training fast enough.

3. Discipline. During the first two years of life, discipline should concern itself only with the things that threaten the child's safety. Any discipline must be mild, reasonable, consistent, related to the offense and understandable to the child.

Accidental deaths due to fire burns are second only to those caused by motor vehicles for children between 1 and 14. Here, Morris Edwards, Lark Section timberman, warns his daughters, Linda and Connie, never to play with fire.

The extra time and effort required to incorporate safety training into the lives of your children is worth the dividends that come to you in the form of peace of mind, knowing that your children have had good training to help themselves have a happy life devoid of the misery and heartbreak that accidents can cause. The obligation is yours to guard your children well and teach them good safety habits while they are young.

It's important for all children to learn traffic safety. Soren Barrett teaches his youngsters, Barbara and Jimmy, to look out for cars and obey light signals when crossing the street.

Lead oxides are an important constituent of the glazes that give sparkle and brilliance to dinnerware.

LEAD OXIDES ENHANCE THE BEAUTY OF DINNERWARE

People in some countries prefer to dine from papaya leaves while others may select bowls carved from wood or molded from clay. Most Americans, however, prefer their food served in glistening dishes. Any woman can tell you that attractive dinnerware adds to the pleasure of eating and without any special expense or effort. From the bride who is selecting her starter set to the more experienced hostess, women seek the sparkle and beauty of dishes that make the difference between simply eating and dining. According to Lead Industries Association, the gleam of dinnerware is its glaze which also adds brilliance to the underlying design, serving to whet most appetites of both male and female alike. Universally these dinnerware glazes contain lead oxides.

An important function of glazes on dinnerware is rendering the surface impervious, thus making it more sanitary. However, the glaze is usually most widely sought, not for sanitary reasons, but for the smooth decorative sheen which it imparts. The glaze is simply a glassy surface applied to a vitreous or semi-vitreous ceramic. In addition to dinnerware, the properties of the glaze are utilized in the manufacture of several other items such as tile, structural ceramic pipe, electrical insulators and terra cotta.

The lead used in providing glazes may be in the form of litharge, red lead, white lead or lead silicate but whatever the form, the important factor is the amount of lead monoxide (PbO) which is available. The function of the lead in the ceramic is two-fold. First, the lead acts as a flux which aids in the melting and solution of the base materials and secondly it gives the desirable properties to the glass after melting and in firing. The lead glazes have a low melting range which decreases the cost of production of the dinnerware since high furnace temperatures or long firing times are not necessary.

In glazing dinnerware and other ceramics, the general process is to first add the glass to the object as a water slurry most commonly by spraying and then fire the object in a furnace. Lead glazes may be of the "raw lead" type or they may be "fritted". The frit is a glassy

substance containing lead compounds which has been prepared by pouring the molten material into water causing the glass to shatter and giving a granular product which can be easily ground up for application as a glazing compound. One object of fritting is to convert water soluble materials into an insoluble form to prevent their solution in the water slurry. A raw lead glaze requires a higher firing temperature or longer firing time than a fritting glaze of equivalent composition. Litharge and red lead are the most common lead compounds used in fritted glazes while white lead is ideal for a raw lead glaze since it is insoluble in water. A typical lead glaze for dinnerware contains approximately 49.9% silicon dioxide (SiO_2) and 18.5% lead monoxide with smaller amounts of the oxides of calcium, potassium, sodium, zinc, aluminum and boron.

The next time you admire the beauty of a shiny vase or dinnerware remember that lead compounds from ores similar to those mined, milled and smelted at our Company operations have played an important part in the production of these ceramics.

LEAD-ZINC SITUATION

A major custom smelter dropped the price of lead ½¢ to 13½¢ on October 14 and other sellers followed. The price drop came after a weakening in European prices for the metal and followed a decision by the British Board of Trade to sell 20,000 tons of lead beginning in December at the rate of 3,000 tons a month. The price of zinc remains unchanged from that reported in the September issue of *Smeltingco.* Sales of both lead and zinc are exceptionally low, dipping to the lowest points in several months.

The Tariff Commission, upon petition of the Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee, has scheduled a hearing for November 19 at which time they will hear industry spokesmen in their request for higher increases in lead and zinc tariffs and an import quota system. Most observers feel that if the tariff increase is approved and the U. S. Government continues to buy lead and zinc at the present rates, an increase of 1¢ in the price of the metals may be possible. However, some have expressed the belief that if the government stops stockpiling, the rise in tariff would have little net effect on U. S. prices. The reduction in demand for foreign lead and zinc resulting from the tariff rise here would lead to price drops abroad so that the tariff rise would have to be added to a lower foreign figure than at present to determine the price at which the metals would be sold here.

LEAD-ZINC PRICES

Lead (New York)	13.5¢
Zinc (East St. Louis)	10.0¢

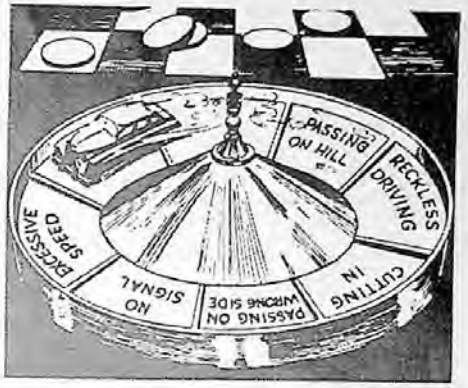
(Source: E&MJ Metal & Mineral Markets)

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF LEAD AND ZINC (TONS) FOR JULY

	LEAD	ZINC
Domestic Production	26,762	41,920
Secondary (Resmelted Scrap)	26,664	
Imports	43,721	58,608
Total available for consumption	97,147	100,528
Consumption	84,200	65,123

(Source: United States Bureau of Mines)

Russian Roulette on the Highway



During the time it took you to eat breakfast this morning, someone died on the highway. While you draw your next three breaths, somebody will be injured by an automobile.

Each year the United States loses more than 35,000 citizens through traffic accidents and suffers 1,500,000 injuries in automobile mishaps — a death every 14 minutes, an injury every 15 seconds. The automobile stands fourth among the causes of death in America, and it is the chief killer of people under 44.

So — what can *you*, as an individual, do about it?

To get the answer, we checked with the National Safety Council, Cornell Aeronautical Laboratories, the safety departments of leading oil and tire companies, a man from the telephone company in charge of more than 1,000 vehicles, and other experts. "What causes auto accidents?" we asked. "What can an individual do to avoid one?"

One important fact that came to light is that most accidents are *not* caused by "bad" drivers . . . nor by drunken drivers (who aren't very numerous) . . . nor by youngsters, old folks or flighty women. The plain fact is that the "average" driver — the man or woman who is fairly good at driving and has learned the rules — is by far the biggest booster of highway accident statistics.

"Speed kills!" You read that all the time. But did you know that *you* probably speed far more than you realize? If you've ever owned an older, lighter car than the one you drive now, it's likely that 55 or 60 in your newer and heavier model feels like 40 felt in the old one. And it's an established fact that the more years you've been driving, the less you tend to look at your speedometer. You rely more and more on the "feel of the road" — a sensation that can be very tricky.

Proof of this is offered by an insurance company which found that in 1955, drivers with three to six months of experience had *more* fatal accidents than those driving three months or less! And more than 98% of accidents, the company found, were caused by drivers with more than a year of experience.

"One big problem", a safety man explained, "is that most of us tend to regard the state motor vehicle code — the laws we have to memorize before getting a driver's license — as just so many words to be learned by heart. We regard speed signs as a kind of aid in our game with police. Too often, driving evokes only the sentiments of a participant in an athletic contest, or a soldier at war: accomplish the objective with a minimum of delay."

Few experienced drivers, repeated tests have proved, remember as much as they should about the laws of the road. Many pay for their faulty memory with their lives. Conclusion: One thing you can do to

RUSSIAN ROULETTE ON THE HIGHWAY

avoid accidents is to send for a copy of the state motor vehicle code, then read it. Later, if you decide to disregard the rules of the game, you may be "disqualified".

Faulty memory is only one of three major accident causes. The second: Emotion.

No one knows the exact statistic, for people hate to talk about their weaknesses, but "teaching the other guy a lesson" on the road is perhaps the most expensive form of "instruction" known to man. The desire to get even is more common among the younger drivers, but many an old-timer is still immature.

The problem is, this desire for revenge is a difficult one to assuage. The other driver has cut you off. He nearly caused an accident. He nearly *killed* you. So what to do? Get him? It may sound silly, but people do it — and sooner or later pay plenty for re-establishing their ego.

Emotion is also responsible for much of the speeding you see — maybe even for the driver who cut you off. Driving gives many people — perhaps most of us — a sense of power. It seems that the faster we drive, the more powerful we feel. And during periods of emotional stress — times when we are least able to concentrate on driving — we feel the greatest need for that sense of power.

Thus the second rule: If you can possibly avoid it, don't drive when you're emotionally upset. If you must drive, go at least ten miles an hour slower than you would ordinarily.

The third big cause of highway accidents is faulty mechanical equipment. More than 70,000 mishaps will be caused this year by mechanical defects which impair the safe operation of cars. Auto manufacturers are doing all they can, which is plenty. But proper car *maintenance* is up to you. Here's a checklist:

Windshield wipers — They should work easily, clean quickly. If they stop functioning "now and then", fix them; accidents only happen "now and then".

Rear-view mirror — Free from cracks and chips? Good reflection? To avoid vibration and blurred images, be sure it's secure and properly adjusted. Clean it regularly, too.

Horn — If it's too loud, that can be dangerous, for some pedestrians "freeze" when frightened. Test to see if there are any "dead spots" when you press your horn.

Steering wheel — Some "free play" is normal, but more than two inches of play at the rim of the wheel indicates loose or worn parts.

Tires — Check treads and sidewalls for bald spots and breaks. Free from bulges, cuts, cracks, uneven wear? There are lots of fads in tire cords, but rayon is still your best buy, it gives you the most mileage per dollar and is the only tire cord that grows stronger as tire heat builds up — a safety advantage that may save your life.

Brakes — Over-economy here is bad business. Have brakes adjusted *before* the pedal nearly touches the floor. To avoid skids, be sure brakes are balanced. When you need a relining, get one. And remember that the cheapest lining may turn out to be the most expensive.

Exhaust system — Make sure it's tight, quiet and free from leaks so that carbon monoxide can't seep into the car.

Engine — A car that stalls is accident prone, and clogged radiators are a big cause of stalling. So before

(Continued on page 23)

LOOKING AHEAD

by Dr. George S. Benson
DIRECTOR — NATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM
Searcy, Arkansas

QUESTIONS FOR YOU

Sometime ago the U. S. Army made a study of Communist "brain-washing" of American prisoners of war in North Korea. Of the 7,000 prisoners, constituting a cross-section of healthy young adult Americans, 3,000 died. This was an unprecedented percentage of deaths attributable to "a lack of determination to survive." Most of the 4,000 survivors, the Army study indicated succumbed in some degree to the Communist "brain-washing."

The Communists found the Americans weak in many fundamental characteristics. The Army is inclined to charge this weakness not to the men but to a partial breakdown of responsibilities in the American home, and school, and church. In summation the Army seems to say that we haven't been doing an adequate job of *teaching* the oncoming generation in these three pivot-points of education, the home, the school and the church. Our American young men in the Communst POW camps simply had not been taught strongly enough the basic human, spiritual, economic and political values which form the substance of our American way of life.

In Our Homes

What can we citizens do about this grave omission which, unless corrected, can generate a fatal weakness? The home is the first area where improvement can be made. Up through the generations of America's progress by example and with every other educational means parents have inculcated in their children the great virtues of honesty, loyalty, love of God and fellow man, discipline, self-sacrifice, self-reliance, resourcefulness. This has been a responsibility of parenthood.

In our present generation, have we let it slip, have we put it off until "tomorrow" — day after day after day? In the hurly-burly of "modern life," have we parents subordinated the important responsibilities, have we been lured away from the genuine values by a set of synthetic false values? Many signs indicate that too many of us have. But each citizen must answer for himself.

In Our Schools

In what way are we defaulting our responsibilities in American schools and colleges? Many schools and colleges in recent years have begun a positive program of teaching the advantages of the American political and economic system of inculcating character virtues and love of God and country. But a far greater number are not yet participating in this basic responsibility. The institution of education in American life is an indispensable instrument for building strong resistance against Communist and Socialist propaganda.

Every school child should be taught American history, the incomparable value of Constitutional government, the comparative advantages of the private ownership, free enterprise economic system. Children from the eighth grade up should be constantly reminded — yes, in school — that the American living standard is three times better than that achieved by any Socialist system in the world, and from five to ten times better than ever produced by Communism anywhere. This is a responsibility of the citizen-patron as well as the teacher, the

(Continued on page 21)

MIDVALE PLANT

Veteran Smelterman Retires

George H. Osborne

George H. Osborne retires effective October 31, 1957. He has a continuous employment record with the Company for 31½ years. George first came to work for the Company as a boy of fourteen in 1906 when he was a water boy in the unloading department. He remembers many of the real old timers and also recalls the old copper plant operations. He worked at the old mill concentrator for a short time, but worked mostly in the lead plant, where he was extra foreman for several years. In 1944 George became clockman of the smelter and has continued on this job until the present time. George is proud of the fact that in the last fifteen years, he has lost only two days of work. His friends express the wish for many years of happiness ahead.

To judge from the names of perfumes nowadays, virtue doesn't make scents.

Joins Company

William R. Kastelic was employed at the Midvale Plant October 1, 1957 as Chemist and Night Foreman. Bill worked in the Surface Department for a short period in 1947 after he returned from a three-year tour of duty with the Army. He was transferred from the Surface Department to the Assay Office where he worked until 1948 when he entered the University of Utah, where he received his degree in geology. Prior to rejoining the staff at Midvale, Bill was employed as a project geologist for the Atomic Energy Commission. Bill is married and is presently living in Murray.

Deer Hunting Commences

At the Midvale Pant, deer hunting has been one of the important topics of conversation, recently. The fellows have been busy checking their hunting gear and "sighting in" their rifles. Some of the more eager hunters, including Ross and Jack Black, Robert Ostler, Ammon Case, John Kertamus and James Potter, got the jump on the other hunters and participated in the early hunt. Although muddy roads were encountered, several did nevertheless manage to bag their bucks. For those who didn't get their deer, there will be later opportunities in the regular season and post season hunts.

Vacations in California

Antony Krantz gets better acquainted with a couple of "dolls" at Knott's Berry Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Antony Krantz recently returned from a vacation trip to Southern California. Tony reports that they thoroughly enjoyed taking in the town, and were especially impressed by Knott's Berry Farm. The Krantzes were accompanied on the trip by their son and daughter-in-law. They also visited with their daughter who lives in Los Angeles.

IN MEMORIAM

Larry Walton
Juan Trujillo
U. S. & Lark Mine

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Joseph Locke
King Mine

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Carl A. Ahlberg
Midvale Plant

Attends Convention

Midvale's prominent fire chief, L. C. Canning, again played an important role in the 84th annual conference of the International Association of Fire Chiefs in New Orleans, Louisiana. For many years, Chief Canning has been arranging the association's displays. According to Clyde, this year was by far the largest ever, with 11 booths, 12 pumper trucks, three aerial units, and many other trucks in the display at the New Orleans municipal auditorium. Clyde also had the pleasure of welcoming the 3,000 fire chiefs from all over the world to this year's convention.

World Series Windup

The end of the world series found Joe Marshall and Joe Cotter richer by $45.00 each. They walked away with the big money in two pots, with Roy Hedberg also garnering $30.00 in one of the pots.

Assayer Bus Duncombe was satisfied to take his vacation in order not to miss any of the series games. After the series finale, most fans seemed to be pleased that the Braves came up with their first world series championship.

Stork News

The Irvin Smart family welcomed another baby boy into their home on September 12th. The Smarts now have six children.

It was a "cheer leader" for Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy D. Riska. Their little daughter was born October 9th.

Former Blacksmith Helper Dies

Andrew E. Swenson, who for many years worked as a blacksmith helper at the Midvale Plant and who retired July 31, 1956, died on October 3, 1957 of pneumonia.

U.S. and LARK MINE

The Hunt Is On

It is once again that time of year when many U. S. and Lark employees join the thousands of other Utah deer hunters. Many of these men have been looking forward to hunting season since last October and practically live for their annual excursion to the mountains. During the first weekend of the early hunt, several reports from Larkites have been received. As usual, there were many who bagged their buckskin early, but for others who came home empty handed, another trip to the mountains will be required. Lauriano Martinez killed a big five-pointer in the Gunnison area. Sixto and Joe Martinez both got their deer in Thistle Canyon and Clarence Johnson, William Emmons and Buck Killey only batted one for three in their hunt at Soldier Summit.

United in Marriage

Sam James, topman at Lower Bingham Operations, was married on July 1, 1957 to Miss Mabel Davis. The wedding ceremony was performed in Brigham City. The newlyweds, both from Chinle, Arizona, are making their home in Bingham Canyon.

Condolences

Sincere sympathy is extended to Robert McGraw and family on the death of Mr. McGraw's grandfather; also to Lila Dahlstrom, whose mother passed away, and to Dale and Elwin Wardle and their families on the passing of Dale and Elwin's father.

Lark PTA Presents Program

The Lark PTA started off the school year with an excellent program in mid-September at the Lark School. The program included a short book review by Mrs. Lillis Sandstrom, a piano selection by Ranee Groves, a dance by Jackie Dalley and a flute solo by Barbara Peterson. The Gwen Morris Talent Studio of Murray provided ballet, tap and acrobatic numbers. A tribute by Florence Abplanalp honored this year's teaching staff.

Objectives of the P.T.A. were outlined at the first meeting of the year held at the Lark Elementary School.

Level Motorman Retires

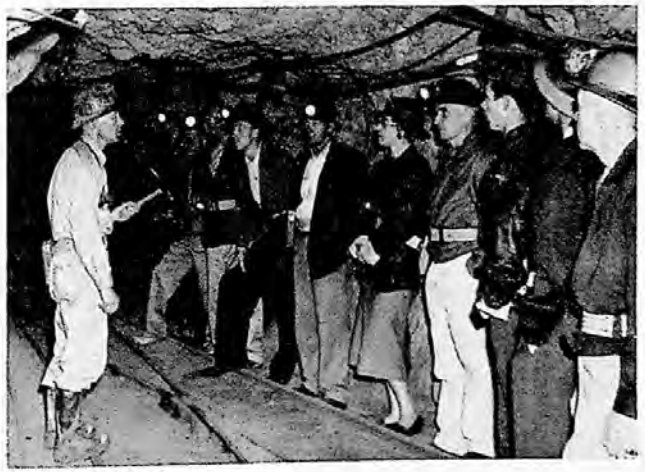
James Franklin

After more than twenty years of service at the U. S. and Lark Mine, James Franklin is retiring effective October 31. James was born in Mountain Grove, Missouri and came west at the age of 17 where he settled in Oregon. In 1927 he went to work in the mines of Idaho and later came to work at Lark in 1937. He has been on several jobs at the mine including machiner, motorman and pumpman, and at the time of his retirement, he was a level motorman in the Lark Section. Throughout these many years working underground, Mr. Franklin has never sustained a lost time injury, which is a most commendable and enviable record. On only one occasion, in 1947, did James visit the doctor for an industrial injury and that was due to a bruised thumb.

James plans to remain in Lark for the present, but his future plans include a trip back to Kansas where he will visit with his brother. A wish for his happiness in the years of retirement ahead is extended to James by his many friends at the Mine.

Visitors Tour Mine

A group of teachers from Utah County were recently conducted on a tour of the underground workings and surface plant of the U. S. and Lark Mine. The group was led by Dr. Elroy Nelson. The purpose of the educators' visit was to become better acquainted with the natural resources of Utah in order that they might, in turn, be better qualified to pass this information on to their students. The group was very interested in seeing the mining of lead and zinc ores and expressed appreciation to the Company for this excellent opportunity to see the operation at first hand.



Benton Boyd explains underground workings of the U. S. and Lark Mine to a group of interested Utah County educators touring the mine.

HIAWATHA...

Return to College

Bernard Christensen, Jr. returned to the Utah State University where he will be a senior, majoring in electrical engineering. Bernard spent the summer working at Hewlett-Packard Electronic Manufacturing Company in Palo Alto, California.

Also returning to college after an enjoyable summer working at Old Faithful Lodge in Yellowstone National Park is Kent Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Von Anderson. Kent will continue his education at Brigham Young University.

Gene Moffitt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Moffitt, is home from Jackson Lake Lodge, Wyoming, where he was employed during the summer months. Gene is returning to Carbon College for the fall semester.

Gloria Day, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Day, returned to her studies at Brigham Young University where she is now a senior. Gloria has spent this past summer working at the Desert Inn in Las Vegas.

Successful Deer Hunters

Chester Simms came out second best to his wife in a recent deer hunt. While Chester hunted in vain for the wily bucks, his wife bagged a big five-pointer. The Simms' were hunting in Huntington Canyon.

Mike Kolovich, Sr., also was successful in bringing down his deer while hunting in Mohrland.

Monroe Bearnson, hunting with his two sons, Darrell and James, managed to come home with two bucks between the three of them. James recently returned home from a two-year L. D. S. mission to the New England States.

Join Air Force

Three young men from Hiawatha, Roland Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Thomas; Herbert Richardson, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Richardson; and Alvis Lowe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lowe, recently enlisted in the Airborne service. The trio of young men left for Fort Ord, California where they will undergo their initial phase of training.

Pays Visit

Dr. Duwayne Merrill of Oakland, California has recently been visiting with his father Dr. L. H. Merrill. The elder Dr. Merrill has been confined in the Price City Hospital for the past several weeks.

Hunters' Holiday

Pete Bruno, Lou Nelson, Kevin Rowley and Dale Pilling chose the Bicknell Bottoms as their destination for the opening day of the duck hunting season. Their choice was a mighty good one for all four reported home with their limits.

New Addition

Mr. and Mrs. Arlin Robb were happy to learn of the birth in Paris, France of their eleventh grandchild, a boy, born to their son, Airman First Class Jay Robb and his wife. The boy, Jay's first child, weighed in at six pounds thirteen ounces.

FIRST QUARTER OF ROOF FALL CAMPAIGN ENDS

The national campaign to prevent accidents from falls of roof in coal mines is off like a Russian satellite! There are now 1,225 coal mines enrolled in the campaign, including nearly all of the biggest mines in this country. In fact, it is estimated that participants in the campaign produce about 80% of the tonnage of the industry. No industry has ever had such widespread participation in a safety activity.

Mines in every part of the country have accepted the challenge issued by the National Safety Council to reduce roof fall accidents by one-half during the campaign year. The campaign started on July 1 and will continue through June 30, 1958. Each mine is competing against its own past record. The two-year period, 1955 and 1956, has been submitted as the base for King Mine in the campaign. During those two years, there were twenty lost-time accidents at the mine caused by falls of roof or a yearly average of ten. A glance at the scoreboard for the first quarter of the campaign which ended on September 30 shows that King Mine still has a clean slate with no roof fall accidents. However, the campaign is still in its infancy and no game is completely won in the first quarter of play.

Roof falls have no respect for anyone who works underground, whether it be a mine owner, a section boss, a new man working his first shift or even an old-timer. Experience alone will not keep the roof off anyone's back. In fact, the average experience of men injured by a fall of roof is about 22 years underground.

Each year one out of every 50 coal miners is struck by a fall of roof. Not even the wildest gambler would stake his life against such odds as this simply to win a few minutes time. This annual toll from roof falls can be reduced. The use of machines instead of hand methods has reduced exposure to these hazards. The development of roof bolting and improved timber methods have helped in making strides toward the elimination of falling roof accidents. Yet, these accidents continue to happen.

Probably the worst mistake made by experienced miners is attempting to "outguess" the roof. Too many men postpone testing and taking down or supporting the roof on the assumption that it will hold a few minutes longer until some other task is completed. Our eyes, ears and sense of touch can only tell us where the roof may be tight or loose — not how long it will stay in place.

The battle with roof falls will be won or lost at the face in the mine. It is there where our efforts must be directed. We must test the roof frequently and take every precaution to remove loose material or install proper supports to make the place safe. We *can* whip the roof fall problem. Let's do it now!

A young father was pushing a baby carriage in which an infant was screaming. Wheeling the howling baby along, he kept murmuring gently, "Easy now, Donald. Keep calm, Donald. Steady, boy. It's all right, Donald."

A mother passing by paused to say, "You certainly know how to talk to an upset child—quietly and gently." Then, leaning over the carriage, she said, "What seems to be the trouble, Donald?"

"Oh, no," said the father, "He's Henry. I'm Donald."

SALT LAKE OFFICE

Welcome

A hearty welcome to Richard "Dick" Balli, who was employed as Accounting Clerk on October 4th. Dick attended East High School and also graduated from the University of Utah with a degree in Business Administration in 1946. Since that time he has completed a course in accounting at Henager's. A veteran of World War II, Dick served in the Army from 1941 to 1946. He prefers "rougher, tougher sports" such as football and baseball and likes to fish and hunt. Prior to joining our Company he was manager of a Fashion Fabric's store.

Pot Luck

Most Salt Lake Office employees were happy with the way the World Series turned out. Some employees were wearing bigger grins than others, however, and for a good reason. It seems they were winners of the "big" pots. The list of winners includes Kelvin Aylett, Dick "twice lucky" Gerwels, Joe Morgan, George Curtaz, Elise Brown, Harold Smith and Charlie Hoffman.

Oh Boy! A Boy!

The third addition to the Larry Koch family arrived October 7th weighing 6 pounds 4 ounces. The little guy will be named Randy Wayne.

Joins Accounting Department

Rose Marie Lindley joined the Accounting Department as a typist on September 25. She is a native Salt Laker and attended Olympus High School where she received her diploma last June. Rose Marie enjoys dancing, likes to sew, bowl, and play tennis. She is still single and says she plans to remain that way, at least for a while. Before coming to work for our Company, she was employed as a billing clerk at S. H. Clausin.

Vacations in California

C. A. Johnson, Manager of the Stores Department, spent his vacation visiting his in-laws in Los Angeles. When asked about the highlights of his trip, he replied, "I went for a rest and did just that." The Johnsons stopped in Las Vegas, however, on the way to L. A. and must have enjoyed it for they stopped again on the way home.

Leaves Company

Dean Massey of the Stores Department terminated his employment with the Company on October 15 to begin his selling career with Rexair.

If you think it over you'll have to agree that Adam was really the first engineer. Didn't he furnish the parts for the first loudspeaker?

Veteran Employees Retire

Top: On behalf of Accounting Department employees, Andy Sather presented some luggage to Margaret McKellar on her retirement. Lower: Larry Devenport was presented an ice chest and fishing gear by Accounting Department personnel.

The names of two veteran Salt Lake Office employees were added to the list of retired persons on September 30th when Lawrence F. Devenport and Margaret B. McKellar reported to the office for their last days work.

At the time of his retirement, Larry had more years of service with the Company than any other active employee. He began his career with the Company way back on March 8, 1909 as an office boy in the Salt Lake Office. Since that time he has held many jobs in the Accounting Department. In June 1926 Larry was transferred to the Nome, Alaska office of the Company where he worked until October 1929 at which time he returned to Salt Lake. Larry and his wife have long been planning a travel-filled retirement and purchased a house trailer sometime ago in anticipation of this day.

Margaret McKellar began working as a clerk in the Accounting Department of the Salt Lake Office on July 10, 1935. Prior to her employment with the Company she served ten years with the D&RGW Railroad. She is one of the few people blessed with the ability to extend a cheerful greeting and a kind word regardless of how rough the road of life may be. Margaret plans to do some traveling and much reading during her retired life.

The many friends of Larry and Margaret join in wishing an abundance of happiness, health and good fortune in the years ahead.

Eugene Jensen Retires

Eugene Jensen, Draftsman in the Engineering Department, retired because of ill health on September 30th. Gene first came to work for the Company on September 22, 1952. Prior to that time he worked for Structural Steel and Forge Company for six years and for Utah Copper Company and AS&R for a number of years. Gene's many friends in the Company join in wishing him improved health and happiness during the years ahead.

BEWITCHING FARE FOR HALLOWEEN

Halloween's the day for gay spirits! And here are just the fun-filled treats to bring gaiety to your Halloween table. They're fine party fare, of course, and served as dessert, they'll turn the family supper into a party.

When the doorbell rings and you are faced with the dire choice of "tricks or treat," there will be no tricks if you hand out these treats to the small-fry spooks.

WITCHES' HATS

- 12 to 14 ice cream cones
- 1¼ cups milk
- 1 cup heavy cream
- ¼ cup crunchy peanut butter
- 1 pkg Royal Inst. Vanilla pudding
- 12 to 14 cookies, 3 to 4 inches in diameter
- Brown Frosting, below

Set ice cream cones into paper cups, so they stand upright. Pour milk and cream into mixing bowl. Add peanut butter; beat until blended. Then add instant pudding; beat until well mixed, about 1 minute. Pour into cones. Set refrigerator control for fast freezing; freeze cones until ice cream is firm, 2 to 3 hours. At serving time, invert cones on centers of cookies. With Brown Frosting (recipe below) in cake decorator, and ribbon tube, quickly make "hat band" around cones. Serve at once. Makes 12 to 14.

If you can't get pointed ice cream cones, freeze ice cream in pointed paper cups. Then peel off paper; serve ice cream on cookie.

BROWN FROSTING: Combine 1 cup sifted confectioners' sugar, ¼ cup cocoa, ¼ cup margarine, 2 teaspoons milk.

JACK-O-LANTERNS

- 1 pkg. Royal Inst. Butterscotch Pudding
- 1 lb. box (3½ cups) confectioners' sugar
- ⅓ cup soft margarine
- ⅓ cup evaporated milk or cream
- Yellow and red food colors
- Green and black gumdrops

Combine ingredients in order listed, adding yellow, then red food colors to make orange color. Mix with spoon as well as you can; then mix with hands, about 2 minutes, to make smooth ball. Break off pieces of mixture about 2½ inches in diameter; shape between hands to make pumpkins; make top-to-bottom grooves with spoon handle. Insert bit of green gumdrop for stem; bits of black gumdrops for eyes and mouth. Refrigerate until served. Makes 7.

HOBGOBLINS

- 1 pkg. Royal Dark 'n' Sweet Chocolate Pudding
- 2 cups quick-cooking rolled oats
- ¼ cup Royal pecans, finely chopped
- ¼ cup (½ sticks) soft margarine
- ½ cup sugar
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- Ghostly Glaze, below
- 3 tsp. cocoa

Blend first 6 ingredients with fingers. Shape into rolls about ¼ inch thick, 6 inches long; arrange on ungreased baking sheets, curving slightly. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) 10 to 12 minutes. Cool on baking sheets; remove carefully. Frost bottoms with Ghostly Glaze (recipe below), reserving ¼ cup frosting. Add cocoa to reserved frosting; use in cake decorator with plain tube to make faces. Makes about 20.

GHOSTLY GLAZE: Beat until of spreading consistency, 2 cups confectioners' sugar sifted; 2 egg whites; pinch salt; few drops vanilla.

HOBGOBLIN HAYSTACK

For a table centerpiece, heat long gumdrop "strings" until they begin to melt on one side; then quickly stick melted side to backs of a few hobglobins. Insert long picks into gumdrops; then stand hobgoblins in small stack of clean hay. Place jack-o-lanterns around haystack.

When "trick or treat" time rolls around, don't let the young ones have all the fun. After all, it wasn't so long ago that parents were making the same rounds.

Make a Jack-O-Lantern dessert. Crisco Kitchens developed a new one, a very special apple tart, big and with a Jack-O-Lantern face, that will delight everyone. It looks festive and tastes more so. The crust is of flaky pastry that even a child could make. And the whole thing, which measures 12 inches in diameter, is baked on a cookie sheet. Here's the recipe.

KING PUMPKIN FACE

Flaky Pastry

- 2¼ cups sifted enriched flour
- 1 tsp. salt
- ¾ cup Crisco
- 5 Tbsp. water

Start heating oven to 425° F. In bowl, mix flour and salt. With a pastry blender or two knives, cut in Crisco until pieces are size of small peas. Mix ⅓ cup of this Crisco-flour mixture with water. Add to remaining Crisco-flour mixture. Mix and shape dough into ball; divide into two parts.

APPLE FILLING

- 2 cups finely diced pared apples
- 1 cup snipped shredded coconut
- ½ cup light or dark raisins
- ½ cup brown sugar, packed
- ½ cup granulated sugar
- Grated rind and juice of 1 lemon
- 1 egg
- 2 Tbsp. Crisco
- Light cream

On lightly floured surface, roll one part of dough into 12" circle.

Combine apples, coconut, raisins, sugar, lemon rind and juice. With fork, beat egg; beat in Crisco; stir into apple mixture. Spread pastry circle on cookie sheet with apple mixture, keeping it away from pan edges. Lay other pastry circle on top. Seal 2 edges together, then press with fork. Make pumpkin face, cutting out 2 rounds for eyes, triangle for nose and half moon for mouth. Brush with cream. Bake 45 minutes or until lightly browned.

To get your youngsters off to a good start on their rounds of the neighborhood, plan a hearty "frankfurter supper". Most young people like franks and are sure to go for these variations in preparing the old standby.

STUFFED: Split 8 frankfurters lengthwise, but not quite through; place in greased shallow baking dish. Melt ¼ cup butter or margarine in skillet; add ¼ cup minced onion, 2 tablespoons minced celery, 2 teaspoons chopped parsley and ⅛ teaspoon dried basil. Cook over low heat until celery and onion are tender; add 3 cups soft bread crumbs; blend well. Season to taste with salt and pepper, moisten with 2 tablespoons hot water and stuff mixture into split franks. Put a little water in baking dish to keep franks from burning. Bake 10 minutes at 400° F.

IN TOAST SHAWLS: Remove crusts; spread 10 slices of bread with mixture of 4 tablespoons prepared mustard and 2 tablespoons horse-radish. Place frank, cornerwise on bread slice; fold opposite corners, fasten with toothpick. Brush with melted butter; bake on cookie sheet at 350° F. 15 minutes. Top each toothpick with a stuffed olive and serve.

Questions for You . . .

(Continued from page 11)

administrator and the school board member. Are we fulfilling it? Not enough of us are.

In Our Churches

A third area for strengthening is the church. Men with abiding faith in God and the character that grows from such conviction did not succumb to the Communist "brainwashing." They had basic values to cling to, principles to which they were dedicated. A church that is fulfilling its high commission equips young men and women with a set of inner disciplines and with challenging responsibilities. It inspires them toward Christian living, toward self-reliance, toward out-giving.

Along with the Christian home, the church constructs and constantly revitalizes the spiritual foundations upon which the school and the college can build. If the church fails in its mission the home and the school cannot survive. The church is eternal but its mission is the responsibility of each new generation of mankind. Are we as individuals adequately responding to this challenge? Each must answer for himself. The Communists believe that we are not. They expect to win the world for atheism. They already have taken nearly half of it.

WHY SAFETY RULES?

Probably none of us really likes to have to live by rules. We all figure we're pretty intelligent and that we can do what we ought to do without having somebody spell out every step of it for us. In most cases, that's right. Most of us are smart enough to do the right thing — most of the time. But all of us some of the time have mental slips in which we act as stupidly as the dumbest character in the world. That's true of everybody. Sometimes the mind just seems to go on vacation, and then we're in for plenty of trouble unless we have rules to keep us doing what we ought to do all the time.

For instance, one guy may like a drink or two. But he's found out by sad experience that if he has more than two or three he starts picking fights with policemen or insulting his best friend, or that next morning's hangover is a real lulu. He knows that very well, when he's sober. But when he's had two or three, he forgets it, because right then he feels fine. So his only protection is a self-made rule — stop after two drinks. Then, no matter how gay he feels after two drinks, he remembers the rule and follows it (if he's got will power), because the memory of the rule sticks with him even when the ability to judge his capacity is gone.

In a way a rule is like a guard on a machine. I know that I can operate any machine in the world without a guard and not get hurt — when I'm alert, not tired, not worried, paying attention every minute. But I also know that sometimes I'm not so bright and alert. So I always want a guard to keep my fingers out of the way, because if I do without it, sooner or later I'll get foggy and lose some fingers. A rule's just like that. It is a guard against doing stupid things when our minds aren't operating at 100% efficiency on the task at hand.

Only those safety rules are given that experience has proved are needed. Every rule has been developed out of experience with accidents in our own or other similar plants and mines. The rules don't tell you every step to take, but they do tell you a few steps you should always take, and a few steps you should never take. If you'll follow those rules, you'll have taken advantage of a kind of mental safety device that will protect you from many, many kinds of injuries.

However, for a rule to be effective you have to know it — and that doesn't mean just that sometime past you read it or heard it and then forgot it. You have to have made that rule something so firmly fixed in your mind that you don't forget it when you get busy or excited. That's why some of these rules are posted on signs and bulletin boards around the plant and in the mine — to keep reminding you of something you should never forget. That's why, sometimes, you are told over and over again things you've been told before.

These safety rules must be way down deep inside each worker where they won't be wiped out of your minds by a moment's forgetfulness.

—*Adapted from Industrial Supervisor.*

Father: "Your young man approached me and asked for your hand in marriage. I consented."

Daughter: "But, father, I don't want to leave mother."

Father: "I quite understand, child. But don't let me stand in the way of your happiness. Take your mother with you."

SAFETY RECORD

September, 1957

STATISTICS

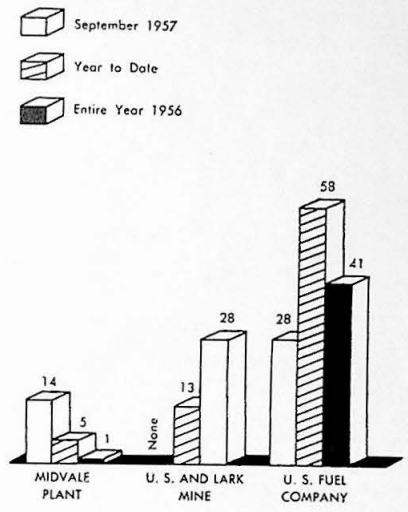
Number of Lost Time Accidents

1957—	September	Year to Date
Midvale Plant	1	3
U. S. and Lark Mine	0	13
U. S. Fuel Company	1	21

1956—	September	Year to Date
Midvale Plant	0	1
U. S. and Lark Mine	1	35
U. S. Fuel Company	2	12

ACCIDENT BAROMETER

Rate Per Million Man Hours



SEPTEMBER INJURIES

Midvale Plant

A crusherman was burning iron out of a crusher with a cutting torch when a piece of ore fell from the elevator bucket, striking him on the right side, causing contusions and a minor fracture of the 4th transverse process.

U. S. and Lark Mine

None.

U. S. Fuel Company

As a nipper jumped off a locomotive to throw a switch, he stepped on a piece of coal and sprained his right ankle.

Russian Roulette . . .

(Continued from page 10)

summer heat sets in, flush the radiator thoroughly and add an anti-rust compound. Flush again before adding anti-freeze come winter.

Lights and turn signals — Do they work properly? Are headlights aimed to avoid glare? Does the dimmer switch work correctly?

Windows — Keep them clean. If they become cracked or discolored, replace the glass. If you *must* display stickers to show where you've been, wear them on your hat; on the window they're a hazard.

Nearly 10 million accidents will mar driving pleasure this year. More than 35,000 will be killed, 1,500,000 injured. But the driver who knows and observes the rules, stays off the road when upset, and gives his car proper maintenance, is the least likely to suffer.

You?

Age-Old Struggle: Man vs. Government

When men first came out of caves to organize into communities, they created for themselves a dangerous instrument as well as a social benefit. They created the problem of how to have enough government to maintain peace and order — yet prevent the growth of government power to a point where it endangers personal liberty and the free play of individual effort and incentive.

Since America has always been blessed with individual freedom, we are apt to forget that over great stretches of recorded history man, as an individual, has been the loser in the struggle against tyranical government.

Not until the revolutions in America and France, less than 200 years ago, did the world see the first real trend toward a lasting curb on government powers and relief from oppressive rulers.

It is still true that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Even momentary vigilance reveals the steady shift of power and responsibility from state and local units to the federal government in recent decades. Unless this trend is reversed, state and local (and individual) responsibility may dwindle beyond recall — and this time Americans may be the losers in the endless struggle of individuals against all-powerful government.